it extended from Alife by Boviano and Molise to Trivento, thence to the coast at Termoli. Its south-eastern border ran from the mouth of the Fortore by Lucera, Ascoli, and Melfi, where it met Greek territory, to Nusco and Avellino, where it faced the duchy of Salerno, The latter had, by agreement with Benevento in 847, received territories stretching as far south as Taranto and north to Teano, but it had sadly diminished. It now met the Greek frontier along a line from Melfi, Potenza, and Policastro. Again, it touched Beneventan soil at Nusco and Avellino, and Neapolitan along the Sarno. The frontier of Capua on the south towards Naples reached from the Lago di Patria along the river Clanius to Abella; on the east, it ran from about Abella to Sant' Agata along the upper Volturno to Sora from which, turning south-west to Aquino, it followed the course of the Garigliano to the sea. The boundaries of the Salerno and Benevento naturally fluctuated, thus the territory of Monte Gargano from Lesina and Lucera to Viesti and Siponto was debated between Benevento and the Byzantines.[I]

The Lombard race was undoubtedly the eminent

factor in Lower Italy. Three great principalities represented their temporal sovereignty; in Monte

[1] *Vide* Schipa, *II ducato di Napoli,* p. 410, for an excellent map by B. Capasso to illustrate the boundaries of Capua, Naples, Amalfi, etc. Also Schipa, *II principato di Salerno, Arch. st. nap.,* t. xii., 1887, p. 106.